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PALM BEACH DAILY NEWS (FLA)
18 April 1980

FBI Head Says Fraud Is Target

By JEFF PRINE
Daily News Staff Writer

The FBI is concentrating more on white collar crimes, such as investment and bank fraud, than on robberies that can be handled by police, the FBI director said Thursday at the Palm Beach Round Table.

William Webster told a crowd gathered in the Paramount Theater that in 1979 \$45 million was taken in robberies, but \$124 million was involved in fraud.

Citing a survey of Americans, Webster said "more people are concerned with \$10,000 being stolen by an elected official than if \$100,000 is stolen in an armed robbery."

Public distrust of institutions, Webster noted, tells him "we are going in the right direction."

Today the FBI is concentrating on the high impact crimes, the former U.S. Court of Appeals judge said, adding that the bureau is leaving more and more smaller crimes to local law enforcement agencies.

Webster gave two propositions that the bureau is based upon.

First, "No society can remain safe and free unless it has an ef-

fective system to enforce laws," Webster said.

Secondly, "No society can remain safe and free unless its agencies operate within the framework of the society's law," Webster added.

The historical tension between those two propositions is the most important problem Webster said he and the FBI deal with.

Webster said the FBI does not conduct investigations that violate citizens' First Amendment rights to free speech, religion or assembly.

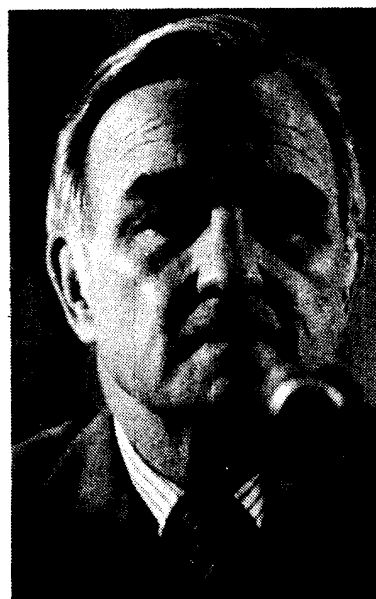
The bureau also only conducts investigations on people who have committed crimes or "are of the will to commit crime," Webster said.

Because many people believe the Freedom of Information Act hurt the FBI's rapport with its sources, Webster said the bureau relies more on undercover agents than ever before.

"It takes more time and staying power," Webster said of undercover work, but the results have been good.

For instance, Webster said the FBI received a cultural award from the recording industry for

See ROUND TABLE, Page 5



Stansfield Turner, CIA director

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BOCA RATON NEWS (FLA)
20 April 1980

The opinion of the Boca Raton News

editorials

CIA, FBI make bad mistake

Earlier this month in Washington, this nation's director of Central Intelligence, Stansfield Turner, was confronted by a group of angry newspaper editors. Turner had just told the American Society of Newspaper Editors that he condoned the use of journalists, under certain circumstances, to gather information for the CIA. Editors of three large newspapers immediately took exception to Turner's remarks, asserting that such use of journalists endangers the lives of, and hurts the credibility of, all foreign correspondents, and violates the ethics of journalism.

On Thursday in Palm Beach, Turner again said that journalists could and should be used by the CIA "under extraordinary circumstances." He was joined by FBI Director William Webster, who said that three "people in the media" are supplying the FBI with information; Webster said each of the three is a volunteer.

Turner has said that three times since 1977 he has approved the use of a journalist by the CIA, but in each instance the specific operation fell through, so the journalist did not in fact undertake a CIA mission.

This whole trend is very disturbing. It's quite true that in many other nations, communist and democratic, journalists are quite commonly used by national intelligence and law enforcement agencies. But this is the United States, where the press enjoys a special privilege, and bears a concomitant responsibility, that comes directly from the Constitution.

In this nation the press has evolved into a watchdog on government and the society, and that role becomes vital to the citizenry and to the maintenance of a free and strong country. If the press loses its independence, if journalists are enticed by money or for other reasons to work for the government while trying to inform the citizens, how can anyone trust the reports in the newspapers or on radio and television?

If the CIA engages a part-time foreign correspondent to gather intelligence for the United States, and if that becomes known in one or more foreign nations, the first result will be increased suspicion of all American foreign correspondents. Even if they don't fully believe that American correspondents act independently of their government, most foreign officials at least understand that the American press operates quite differently from media organs in totalitarian nations, or even in a free nation such as Great Britain.

A second result could well be, as pointed out by the executive editor of the New York Times, actual physical danger to the American foreign correspondents in their "host" nations.

It is necessary, we believe, for Turner and Webster to rethink their position on this issue. Their view must be said to be based on the ends justifying the means. The end in this particular instance, however, could well be a temporary, small victory for American intelligence coupled with long-term, severe damage to one of the most important American institutions, a free and independent press.

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BOCA RATON NEWS (FLA)
18 April 1980

FBI, CIA chiefs say 'cover' hurt

By Tom Kastanotis
News Staff Writer

CIA Director Stansfield Turner and FBI Director William Webster both said Thursday that the Freedom of Information Act is preventing them from performing their jobs.

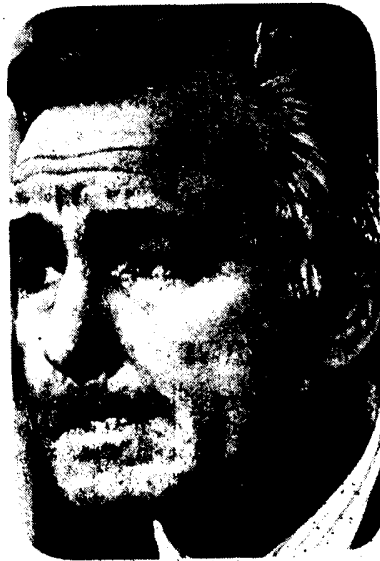
The FBI chief and the CIA director, known respectively as Mr. Inside and Mr. Outside by secret agents and law enforcement officials, said the information act can cause the identity of those working undercover to be revealed.

Turner and Webster were guest speakers at the year's final Palm Beach Roundtable discussion at the Paramount Theater in Palm Beach.

Under the information act, said Turner, the CIA is sometimes forced to disclose the work of foreign spies who are helping the U.S.

"How can I ask someone to risk his life for our cause if he believes I maybe required by law to disclose his name to the public?" asked Turner.

Webster said the act has a stifling effect on informants used to seek out conspiracies and solve crimes. The informant, whom Webster described as the "most effective tool in law enforcement," can have his cover blown because of the act.



Stansfield Turner

...spoke in Palm Beach

The two men have many similarities — both grew up in the Midwest, went to Amherst College together, served in the Navy at the same time, attend the same church and play tennis together. They also agree on using people in "the media profession" for obtaining information.

However, Webster did not specify whether these people were reporters.

"There are about three people who are in the media profession who supply us with information," said Webster.

Turner added the CIA has not had a "relationship" with members of the media for four years, but would consider using journalists as a source of information in an "extraordinary" situation.

One such "extraordinary situation," Turner said, might be one in which a reporter, knowing about terrorist plans to blow up an airplane, would inform CIA agents about the incident.

When Turner and Webster became head of their respective departments almost four years ago, both agencies had been rocked by allegations that their agents had ignored the constitutional rights of citizens.

Both men took the occasion Thursday to stress that those abuses would not happen again.

In his opening statement, Webster said the FBI would investigate an individual not because the agency "does not like what someone is saying, but because we believe the person will be, or is, committing a crime."

He said another change in the FBI since the days of J. Edgar Hoover is the focus on organized crime and white-collar criminals.

The FBI will now "reach beyond the streets and reach those responsible, (those who are) making the biggest profit and causing the greatest damage to society," said Webster.

The CIA is also going through a transition, said Turner.

Its agents will no longer be working in small, isolated circles. That type of atmosphere led to problems, said the CIA director.

"If there were mistakes in the CIA's past, I suspect it was because the agency was taking actions without enough information.

"It was not that it was out of control."

Turner said that to prevent those situations from occurring, members of Congress and advisors to President Carter are being informed of CIA activities.

But that also leads to problems, said Turner, because when more people know, the chances increase of someone spilling the information.

"In terms of leaks, Congress is no better or worse than the executive branch," said Turner.

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THE MIAMI HERALD
;8 April 1980

FBI Using 'Media' to Gather Info, Webster Says

By **FREDERICK BURGER**
Herald Staff Writer

The FBI is using three members of the "media" to supply information about continuing criminal investigations in the United States, FBI Director William Webster said Thursday in Palm Beach.

"There are three people in the media who supply us with information," said Webster, who added that all of them had volunteered to do so.

"There are only a few of them," Webster said. "And they serve only a limited function."

He declined to identify the people as "reporters," but said they work in "journalism, radio and television." He said those persons are "in a position to supply ongoing information" to the FBI and, Webster continued, he doubts the superiors of these "volunteers" know of the activities.

The FBI chief offered no additional explanations.

Webster made the remarks during a joint appearance before the Palm Beach Roundtable with CIA Director Stansfield Turner. The spy chief told Congress recently that the CIA had, on three prior occasions, made exceptions to its ban on using journalists to gather intelligence. In those cases, he said, the exceptions had been granted, but the agency never actually used the journalists.

Nevertheless, Turner said Thursday: "We reserve the right to have a relationship with the American media under extraordinary circumstances."

CIA officials have said in the past that these cir-

cumstances could include using reporters to make approaches to government officials that could not be approached by U.S. businessmen or embassy employees — the only CIA "cover" jobs not covered by regulations.

Turner said the CIA is "very sensitive" to objections that it uses reporters to gather intelligence information.

Journalists contend that any reporter who works for an intelligence agency reduces the effectiveness and independence of Americans in the profession. Confidential sources, they argue, might be unwilling to talk with a reporter who might be a U.S. spy.

Domestically, journalists have argued that dissident groups would be unwilling to speak freely if there was a possibility that a reporter could be an FBI agent.

Both Stansfield and Turner said they hope their departments will be given "limited relief" from the Freedom of Information Act to encourage informants to aid in investigations.

One questioner in the audience Thursday asked Turner about the excerpts published this week from a book written by G. Gordon Liddy, the Watergate conspirator. Liddy admits that he once plotted, and expected orders, to murder columnist Jack Anderson.

Turner called that thinking "barbarian" and said such a plan wouldn't even be considered today. Even if the CIA did have such "misguided people," Turner said, the agency's new "corporate" structure and related safeguards would prohibit such a thing from happening.



Stansfield Turner
... 'corporate' image

FT. LAUDERDALE SUN-SENTINEL (FLA)
18 April 1980

FBI director discusses agency goals

Don't endanger secrets — CIA chief

By FRED SCHNEYER
Staff Writer

PALM BEACH — A post-Watergate CIA charter could rob the controversial agency of its effectiveness if it opens too much secret information to public scrutiny, CIA Director Admiral Stansfield Turner warned yesterday.

Appearing before a large crowd at the latest Palm Beach Round Table seminar, Turner defended his agency's current efforts to avoid intelligence gathering abuses but warned Congressional leaders not to force the CIA to be completely open about its activities.

FBI Director William Webster, also appearing before the Round Table audience claimed the Bureau has targeted high visibility, high impact crimes instead of trying to compete with local police agencies.

Turner, who has headed the CIA since March 1977, continued to press for a softening of the National Intelligence Act of 1980 now under discussion in Congress which sets out both the agency's power and limitations.

As the former Naval commander explained the changes he has made in the CIA's structure and practice, he repeatedly warned against the danger of secret information being leaked.

"As you increase the number of people who know about a secret activity, you increase the risk that the activity will be compromised," Turner said. "We're trying to find a happy balance between isolationism and the proliferation of information about secret activities to the point where they would no longer be secret."

Turner said he has asked the Congress to cut the number of formal intelligence oversight committees from eight to two, to exempt certain information from the Freedom of Information Act and to allow prosecution of those who leak the names of CIA operatives.

Claiming the CIA is more willing than ever to cooperate with the president and congressional leaders, Turner maintained too great an exchange of information could result in untimely leaks and loss of other countries' cooperation.

"A few people in the executive branch because of misplaced loyalties have leaked to the press in an effort to change public policy," Turner claimed. "If (other countries) share with us a great deal of information about sensitive activities and we are required to share it with Congress," he continued, "we cannot guarantee the information will remain secret. They will stop dealing with us and it will be our loss."

In the wake of recent highly controversial "sting" investigations into corruption in Congress, pornography, and waterfront corruption, Webster also claimed the FBI was trying to avoid repeating past abuses.

"No society can be safe and free unless it has an effective system to enforce its laws," said the former St. Louis federal judge. He said federal agents are being told to concentrate on white-collar crime, organized crime and foreign counter-intelligence.

"Our objective is to reach beyond the streets to those who are taking the greatest profit and causing the most damage," he said.

The bureau came under attack by some members of Congress after its ABSCAM public corruption probe was released. Critics alleged the agency used entrapment in its investigation of local officials and congressmen.

The unorthodox method of investigation, Webster claimed, will ultimately be approved.

The 90-minute session also produced revelations that:

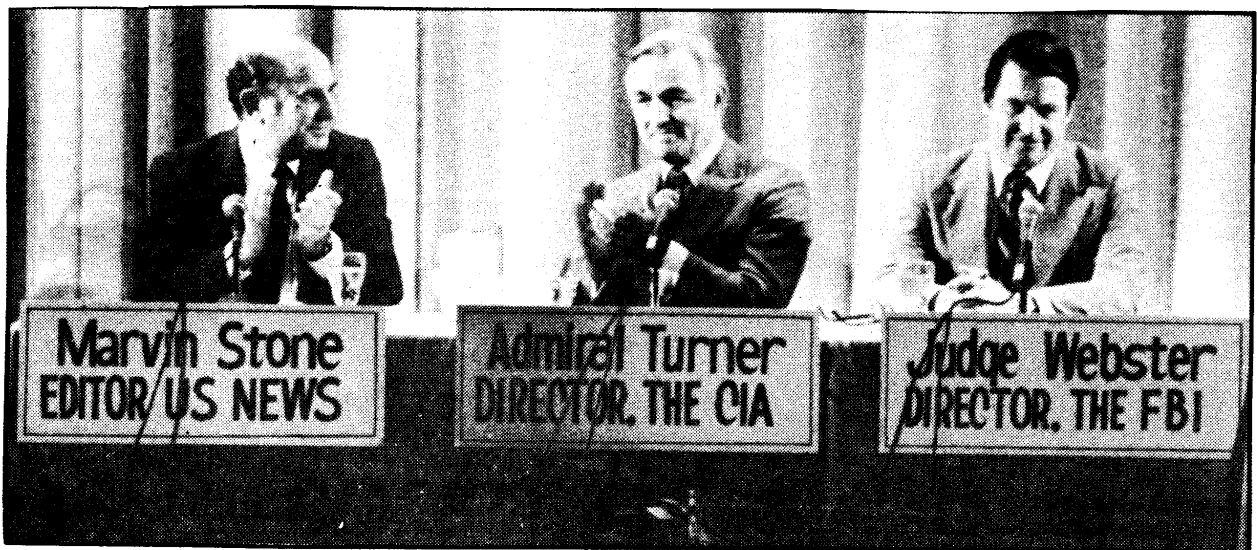
- Three members of the American media regularly provide information to the FBI and reporters and editors may be asked to work for the CIA as well;

- The CIA was "surprised" at the speed with which Iranian dissidents organized a "spontaneous, genuine revolution" which ultimately resulted in the seizure of the American embassy in Tehran. Agency officials also miscalculated the ability of the Shah to deal with the dissent;

- Many of the Haitian immigrants arriving on Florida's shores are fleeing political persecution, Turner believes;

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FBI Director William Webster receives applause following a speech at the Palm Beach Roundtable.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE C-1PALM BEACHES POST (FLA)
18 April 1980

We're in an Era of Change, CIA, FBI Directors Say

By Edgar Sanchez

Post Staff Writer

Two of the president's men — the directors of the CIA and the FBI — came to Palm Beach yesterday to talk about their changing organizations.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, the head of the CIA, and FBI Director William Webster addressed a crowd of about 400 at a Palm Beach Round Table program at the Paramount Theater.

The two organizations have taken their share of criticism recently for some past transgressions, and both Turner and Webster said their agencies are changing rapidly as the result of new operating guidelines.

Turner said the CIA has been affected particularly by what he called "the dimensions of change."

"Five or six years ago, our activities were largely isolated and secret, as they are with other intelligence services around the world," he said.

But now, after scandals over CIA assassination plots and charges that the agency spied on Americans, the CIA has come under close scrutiny from Congress and the White House, and its operations are often "front page" news, he said.

With many eyes looking over their shoulders, it's become increasingly difficult for CIA agents to operate, said Turner, who became CIA director in 1977.

"Whether we can still do the job as this country wants and needs is rightfully an issue of public concern today," he said.

To carry out its missions in the new "climate of control," the agency has been reorganized and its methods modified, Turner said.

The CIA is seeking legislation limiting the amount of secret data to be declassified, he said. Under existing law, "When the Russian Embassy writes to us and asks for information, we are required to search our files to determine whether we can send it to them," he said.

He said the CIA also has asked Congress for legislation that would enable the agency to prosecute persons who "traitorously and deliberately" disclose the names of CIA agents working overseas.

"With their irresponsibility, Philip Agee and others of his ilk are trying to undermine us," he said, referring to the former CIA agent who a few years ago revealed the names of 900 CIA operatives. "They're making intelligence more expensive than it need be and placing American lives in jeopardy."

The measures the CIA has requested are not "an unleashing" or "a return to the good old days," he said. "They're simply an attempt to restore a modicum of essential secrecy to our operations."

Webster said the FBI lost an important weapon in its war on criminals when the government decreed the agency no longer could protect the identity of its informants.

"Informants are the most effective tool in law enforcement," he said. "But with the new Freedom of Information Act. We no longer are able to preserve the confidentiality of our informants."

For that reason, the FBI is using its own agents in undercover projects "to reach into the upper echelons" of white collar crime, organized crime and foreign counterintelligence, he said.

Capturing individuals involved in those rackets has become the FBI's new priority, Webster said. "Today's FBI is concerned with crimes that have the highest impact on our citizens."

The FBI has scored many victories in the two years since Webster became its director.

An ongoing corruption probe along docks on the eastern seaboard so far has netted 102 indictments and more than 75 convictions, Webster said. There was also the famous Operation "ABSCAM," in which the FBI videotaped nine members of Congress apparently taking bribes.

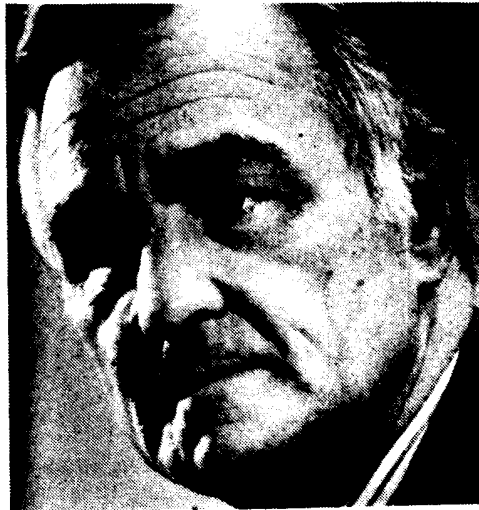
And this month, the FBI broke the back of the Puerto Rican FALN (Armed Forces for National Liberation), by capturing the alleged leaders of the terrorist group.

"They've been our biggest concern," Webster said. "They're the most active terrorist group in this country. They want the independence of Puerto Rico through terrorism."

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Turner:

'Whether we can still do the job as this country wants and needs is rightfully an issue of public concern today.'



THE EVENING TIMES (PALM BEACH, FLA.?)
18 April 1980

Haitians are political victims, CIA director says of refugees

By STEVE NICHOL
Times Staff Writer

PALM BEACH — The thousands of Haitians flooding Florida's shores are leaving their homeland for political reasons, according to Central Intelligence Agency Director Stansfield Turner.

"As far as I can see they are coming for political reasons," Turner told a Thursday afternoon Palm Beach Round Table audience at the Paramount Theater here.

Turner said there was a "dissident feeling in Haiti" and that its people are "seeking change and doing it."

According to Raymond Morris, director of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service in Miami, approximately 3,300 Haitians are known to have splashed ashore on Florida's coast in 1980.

He said some 16,000 Haitians have been known to have come here in the last decade.

Immigration officials have denied political asylum to the Haitians, stating they are leaving their country for economic reasons.

A suit in a Miami U.S. District Court is presently challenging the deportation of thousands of Haitians.

Contacted in Miami for a comment on Turner's remark, Morris told The Evening Times, he had "none whatsoever. I'd have to see the whole text of what he had to say."

Morris said he wanted to know what information Turner based his remarks on. He said he has never personally talked to the CIA director and has never seen in print the remarks made by him Thursday.

"I don't know if he's an expert on the situation or not," Morris said.

Morris would not say if Turner's statements could have a bearing on the Haitian trial in Miami.

"I do not answer any what ifs," he said.

On the issue of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's personal safety, Turner, who shared the podium with FBI Director William Webster and U.S. News and World Report Editor Marvin Stone, told The Evening Times backstage "There is no question he's at a considerable risk."

The signing of a peace treaty with Israel and the harboring of the deposed Shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, has enraged several Arab nations.

Turner called the Middle East a "volatile" region and said no one could be a leader there "without risk."

Turner told the audience that "President Sadat is one of the most courageous men in the world today."

News reports indicated Sadat changed his flight plans in his recent visit to Washington upon learning Libyan assassins would attempt to kill him at a scheduled mid-Atlantic fueling stop in the Azores.

Sadat ultimately chose to refuel outside of London.

Turner refused comment on the report.

"I can't talk about that. That's getting at my sources," Turner said.

As far as the overthrow of the shah, Turner said the CIA "was not caught flat-footed in Iran." He said national policymakers were informed several months before the revolution in Iran of the "dissidence."

What surprised the CIA, Turner said, was the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's ability to bring the different groups "of dissidents together and topple the shah."

In discussion between panelists, Stone asked Turner if he still stuck to comments made last week before the American Society of Newspaper Editors that the CIA would consider "using" reporters in obtaining information abroad.

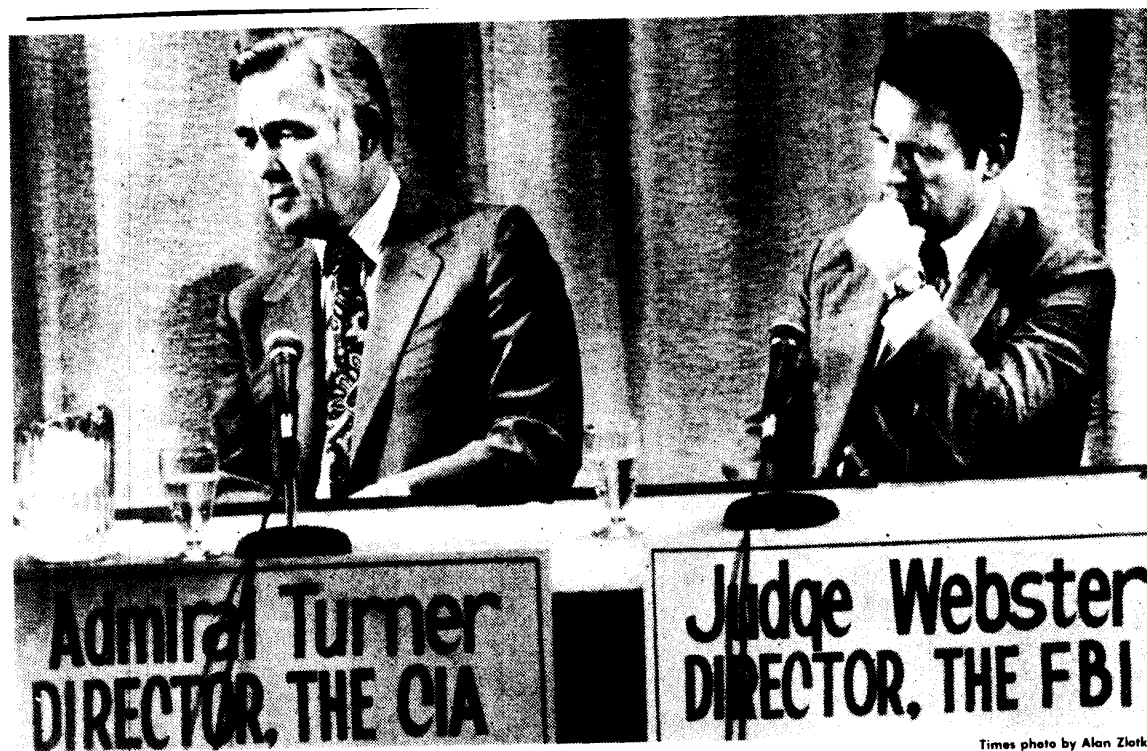
Turner, despite several critical newspaper editorials, said he would not deny journalists the "opportunity" to forward information to the CIA, "especially when it's of extraordinary importance."

He said there has been no paid relationships between journalists and the CIA for four years.

Webster said the FBI did not use reporters as undercover agents, but that "we do have three people in the media profession who supply us with information."

He said the informants were not necessarily reporters and noted editorial comment, news articles and editorial policies were unaffected.

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Times photo by Alan Zlotky

Turner, left, and Webster appear at Palm Beach Round Table